The Great Theory of Evolution, So Said. Has Changed Not Only Our Thoughts, But Our Methods of Thinking, and Has Transferred Both Science and Theology to a New Plane-Textual Criticism of the Rible Declared to Be Desirable and Instituble-Attitude of the Church Toward Various Phases of Unbellef.

WARRINGTON, Oct. 10.-The fourth day's session of the Methodist Ecumenical Council was gion of the Methodist Ecumenical Council was presided over by the Rev. Dr. William Arthur of England. who conducted the devotional ex-ercises, reading the hymn, "Thou leadeth me." Prayer was offered by the Rev. John Wakefield of Canada. The Rev. Dr. A. S. Hunt of New York, one of the secretaries of the American Bible Society, read a Seripture lesson from the book of Job.

The regular programme of the day was then taken up, the subject for discussion being "The Church and Scientific Thought." The first eswas one prepared by Percy W. Bunting.
editor of the Contemporary Review, entitled
"The Influence of Modern Scientific Progress
on Religious Thought." In Mr. Bunting's absence the paper was read by Mr. J. B. Slack of

When we speak of the influence of scientific thought," the writer said, "we all mean the great theory of evolution, which has changed not only our thoughts but our methods of thinking, and has transferred both science and the ology to a new plane. Speaking broadly, sought to formulate the constitution of nature and man, conceived as working in certain fixed orbits according to certain established rules. The newer system deals with nature and man, conceived and impelled as a whole along certain order of progress toward a future end: it is dynamical, and is concerned, not so much with what is, as with what is to be.

"In order to take this view it is not necessary to adopt a particular theory of the methods or the limitations of evolution. The evolutionary process may provail within certain bounds or may be held universal, ab-solute, all-explaining. What is important is the broad view of progress by development which has given a new mould to thought. To a plain man it was not enough to say that 'Evolution is not proved; that even if proved n is only shown to affect certain departments at soniy shown to affect certain departments of nature; that only extreme men carry if into psychology and ethics, and that the outlines of orthodox fatth are therefore safe and sound.

"True it is, there are extreme views of and extreme men of science. But in all the turmoil and all the perplexity, what the religious man seeks is a secure foundation on which faith may rest pending the strife. Suppose the extreme view of the range and sweep of evolution to turn out, in the progress of thought, to be true; suppose it to be a universal method, the master key of nature. Where then are the foundations of the Christian faith? This is what we want to know. If evolution be a revelation of a fundamental thought of the God of nature, how stands the kingdom of grace?"

tian faith ? This is what we want to know. It evolution be a revelation of a fundamental thought of the God of nature, how stands the kingdom of grace?

Mr. Bunting then distributes the answers which suggested themselves to him under several heads. They commit, he says, no one but himself. He does not think they represent average thought in Great Britain, but he is inclined to believe that they are something like a sketch of the position of the more advanced and reflective minds of his country.

"It has been discovered," he continues, "that evolution itself postulates something out of which it evolves other things, and also an evolving force. The American writer, Fiske, has best presented evolutionary thesem; at all events, science has nothing to say against it. 'It does not appear to me,' he says, 'that the voice of science has nothing to say against it.' It does not appear to me,' he says, 'that the voice of science has nothing to say against it. 'It does not appear to me,' he says, 'that the voice of science has nothing to say against it. 'It does not appear to me,' he says, 'that the voice of science has nothing to say against it. 'It does not appear to me,' he says, 'that the voice of science has nothing to say against it. 'It does not appear to me,' he says, 'the seast permanent chaos and desolation. God's moral character is to be learned from His moral creatures, from the characters He has made, not from His stones, vegetables, and beasts. On the whole, the question of the Fatherhood of God seeks and can receive little or no light from any part of His creation short of man. So far as we can see, the laws of the natural and the spiritual worlds differ too widely for comparison. On the moral haure and immortality of man science has so little to teach that its modern developments leave the matter much where they found it. The belief in immortality rests ultimately on the belief in immortality has never rested on a physical basis. What modern thought has done has rather been to smooth says the physical diffi

"If it he asked on what grounds the power of will can be deemed higher than that of intelli-gence, is it unsound to argue that evolution itself tends to make us so judge? If the facul-ties of men have been historically developed in orderly succession, would it not appear from a survey of this progressive growth that there is a real scale of lower and higher, and in such a a real scale of lower and figher, and in such a scale do not the governing powers of consciousness and will stand higher than those of mere intelligence? I do not know, but I suggest the question. The will of marr knows itself to be at its best in loving and free submission to the will of God and the will of God completes the freedom of the will of man by the revelation of love."

Treating of the spiritual history of man, the writer says:
"In this view, mankind have come into the world by gradual process, developed out of creatures infra-human, but possessing already premonitions of intellectual and even moral qualities in the form of instincts. Consciousness, volition, conscience, are produced gradually, side by side with a growing complexity of physiological structure, which is probably necessary to their manifestation, and the interaction of seciety develops othles and perhaps religion. If we can perceive the growth of mind and soul from child to man, accompany the physical growth, the increase of wisdom and stature, and still believe in the reality of the soul, where is the difficulty in accepting the same view for the face! In fact the evolutionary theory of religion is in strict accordance with very much that we are accustomed to believe God speaks at sundry times and in diverse manners being in His own order of consecutive teaching. Evolution throws the whole history into a natural prospective, and once frankly accepted as the twenty of the religion in the world of divine education, makes such that was to our fathers difficult to us assy.

The evolution theory gives boundless scope In this view, mankind have come into the

much that was to our fathers difficult to us says.

The evolution theory gives boundless scope to faith and hope. It does not yet appear what we shall be. The race of men may lose its physical basis by slow decline of heat, or, as the Bibbe scems to predict, by catastrophe, but a spiritual history would not therefore come to an end. The last things, like the first, are very dimly revealed to us. Scientific evolution also is silent as to its own beginning and end. A little way in each direction we are able to see; our prospect discloses a progressive revelation of light and goodness as displayed in stronger moral powers and a higher ethical state, both with respect to God and society. The possible declension suggested by Mr. Spencer, even if there were sound for it in biology, would have no application to spiritual things. This everlasting evolution stands with the reality and immorability of God and man, the primary and necosary truths of our consciousness and our experience."

insity of God and man, the primary and necessary truths of our consciousness and our syperience."

The Rev. Dr. Milton S. Terry of Evanston, M. speke on the attitude of the Church toward the various phases of unbellef. He said that inhelief was not the offering of the difficulties of religion, but of the perverse tendencies of the heart of man. It was not the result of scientific research, but of lack of the heart of man. It was not the result of scientific research, but of lack of morni training. Some avered that all religion was superstition and a base to the human race. This took the form of system. It was the old familiar form—it was satan's device. The Church in meeting the various forms of unbellef should remember that it was the holy truth. It transcends he limits when it undertook to solve the doubts of the skeptic. Let her proclaim the ruth of God to men and leave scientists to fight their own battles. Some skepties insisted on an explanation of divine revolation before they gave their souls to God; insisted on an explanation of Jonah and the whale. Some ministers had turned aside by di, and so we had the pitiable sight of one insisting that he would have and the other that he must enter the Church straight through the mouth of Jonah's while. It was well at times to treat the soffer as did the old class leader, who, when lad that the story of Joshua stopping the sun was contradicted by science, asked whother its scotlar had over read that Joshua had set he sure that the story of Joshua topping the sun was contradicted by science, asked whother the sure of the sure of

cism." Biblical criticism, he said, is now a science. It is a very young science, though not younger than many of its strong and thriving sisters. It is still young, however, and its frame is by nomena fully formed and set; but it claims to be treated as a science, and must be reckned with as such by religious teachers. It implies full and free inquiry into everything that concerns the Bible as a scries of literating the coments. The text, the date, the authorship, the style, the subject matter of the virius books, including their bearing upon historical and scientific subjects, so fat as the Bible touches upon these-all these are legitimate subjects of inquiry; and the examination into them has been so minute, secarcity, so claborate, and so comprehensive that it has been bracked into science, with many impounds in the praches.

In any impound in the science of opinion arises with regard to one great division of lon arises with regard to one great division of for a science which determines of each inspiration cannot object to the operations of a science which determines accurately as possible the text of Scriptures. As it is most auxious to promote it, that he may have the givesias are read of the original heavily as possible the text of Scriptures. As he most auxious to promote it, that he may have the givesias are read of the original monaceripte as nearly as possible before him. Nevertheless, there have been times when the idea of so handling the received text has been handling the received text has been handling the received text has been choosed with infallibility in the cover points of the Hebrew text, a device of the seventil century. A. D., have been head to be a part of inspired revelation, and it it is not many years since a ferce attack was in a science of the seventil century. A. D., have been head to be a part of inspired revelation, and the it is not many years since a ferce attack was in the process of the scientile work of God could not be considered with the creaker is sealing the work of deed

results were quoted to support their own fads or notions.

The Rev. Frank Ballard of England said that "if any man did not believe in science he did not believe in God." had been said before, but it was equally true now. He had been told that America was twenty years behind England in this matter. Living men and women could not be understood without scientific knowledge, and that knowlege should be welcomed. There was danger of the Church playing the ostrich, and, by hiding its head try to ignore the things outside. He did not believe that unbelief was a matter of the heart. [Hear, hear.] He had letters from earnest thoughtful skeptics that were as full of longing and desire for the truth as any ever seen.

The Ruckley of New York paid a tribute to

earnest thoughtful skeptics that were as full of longing and desire for the truth as any ever seen.

Dr. Buckley of New York paid a tribute to Mr. Bunting's paper, which showed that religion was now and ever would be not a matter of induction, deduction, or observation, but of faith and heart. Science could give no help as to the fundamental questions of religion. Christianity was as false as the wildest superstition unless the birth of Christ was the result of the divine operation upon a woman without the agency of man. Hear, hear.] Nine-tenths of what the high critics brought forward had been a subject of study by Bible students for twenty-five years. The trouble lay in the arrogance of the critics. The trial of Dr. Briggs had resulted, not from what he held, but from the arrogant and domineering manner in which he sought to force those ideas down the throats of every one. [Applause].

The Rev. James Trabtree of England thought it very desirable to establish the greatest friendship between religion and science. In any divorce between them it is religion that will suffer. The religious unbelief and unsettlement of the times is due to the attitude of some theologians toward the new light of science. The Christian faith and its records must not shrink from the most searching criticism, if that criticism be made by a seeking heart. We only expose ourselves, as thinkers and teachers, to ridicule, if we assume that all those who criticise us do so out of a bad heart. This age claims the right which other ages have had to put its own construction upon truth.

Chairman Arthur said he had never heard in

stime that all those who criticise us do so out of a bad heart. This age claims the right which other ages have had to put its own consecuence. The age claims the right which other ages have had to put its own consecuence. The consecuence of the consecuence of

his view. Mr. L. L. McLaren of Canadal said that while Mr. I. I. McLaren of Canadas said that while scientists confined themselves to the discovery of the laws of nature there was nothing to say. The conflict between science and religion had come from scientists who were unsatisfied with their work; who did not know the "A B C's" of the rule of evidence, and were totally incapable of drawing a conclusion. Science had been compelled to abandon more positions than had religion.

The Business Committee reported the following resolution:

Where, some of the widely circulated statements re-

The Business Committee reported the following resolution:

Whereas Some of the widely circulated statements regarding the members and adherents of the various Methods the members and adherents of the various Methods the members and adherents of the various Methods the proper figure and do not represent the forces and agencies of Methods in:

Resolved, That a representative committees on the statistics of Methods in:

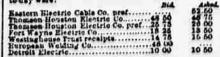
Arealest, That a representative committees on the statistics of Methods he proceedings.

The resolution was adopted and the following committee was appointed: Mr. I. I. Mc. Laren of Toronto, the Rev. Thomas Alien of Sheffleid, the Rev. F. Bourne of England, the Rev. Dr. A. S. Hunt of New York, the Rev. J. S. Withington of England, the Rev. Dr. W. P. Harrison of Nashville, the Rev. Dr. William Briggs of Toronto, Bishop Arnett of Ohio, Dr. Greenhill, Dr. Waller, the Rev. Dr. D. S. Monroe, the Rev. Dr. Waller, the Rev. Dr. D. S. Monroe, the Rev. Dr. Waller, the Rev. Dr. D. S. Monroe, the Rev. Dr. W. Morley of Australasia, and the Rev. John Smith Spence.

The presiding officer announced that Bishop Nowman of Normaka would to-morrow morning deliver a momorial sermion on John Wesley, Many of the other delegates have accepted invitations to deliver cornons in churches of Washington and Baltimore.

The Council then adjourned to allow the delegates to embark on an excursion during the afternoon to the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon.

Borrow, Oct. 10.—The latest electric stock quotation odey ware:



A train every hour New York to Buffale and Niagara

TO ALLIAN TORIN AGENT WHENTONE

REMINISCENCE OF PROF. MORSE.

Now He Gained a Supporter at a Critical Period of His Experiments. An interesting reminiscence of Prof. Morse has been related by F. L. Pope in the Electrical Engineer in connection with some remin-iscences of the late John H. B. Latrobe, lawyer, engineer and inventor, of Baltimore, who was the legal and technical counsellor of the elder Winans during the building and the organizing of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In the early days of his experiments with the telegraph Morse had appealed to President Louis McLane of the Baltimore and Ohio road for the grant of the right of way for his experimental line between Washington and Baltinore. The undertaking seemed to be so chimerical that President McLane was per-plexed, and, to get rid of the trouble, he referred the subject to Mr. Latrobe, as a man who might understand the scientific bearings of the invention. The bill appropriating \$30,-000 had been passed by Congress, and Morse invention to Mr. Latrobe in the latter's house one evening.

Morse went over the history of invention in "Morse went over the history of invention in detail from the beginning," Mr. Latrobe once said, "with an interest and enthusiasm that had survived the wearying toil of an application to Congress, and with the aid of diagrams, drawn on the instant, made me master of the matter, and wrote for me the telegraphic alphabet which is still in use over the world. Not a small part of what Morse said on that occasion had reference to the future of the invention, its influence on communities and individuals, and I remember regarding as the wild speculation of an active imagination what he prophesied, and which I have lived to see more than realized. Of course, my first visit the next morning was to Mr. McLane to make my report. By that time I had become as enthusiastic almost as Morse himself, and repeating what had passed between us, I soon saw that Mr. McLane was becoming eager for the construction of the line to Washington, as Morse had desired. He entered warmly into the spirit of the thing, and laughed heartily. If not incredulously, when I said that, although he had occupied exalted positions as the representative of his country abroad and his party at home, his name would be forgotten, while that of Morse would never cease to be remembered with gratifude and praise."

At the next meeting of the directors of the road, on April 5, 1843, the formal application of Prof. Morse for the privilege of laying his conductory was presented, and this cautiously worded resolution was passed:

Empire, That the President be authorized to afford to Mr. Morse would be presented, and this cautiously worded resolution was passed:

Empire, That the President be authorized to afford to Mr. Morse would be presented, and this cautiously worded resolution was passed:

Empire, That the President be authorized to afford to Mr. Morse work fellites as may be requisite to give his detail from the beginning." Mr. Latrobe once

The application met with a protracted dis-cussion, but Prof. Morse was supported by Mr. Latrobe in a communication strongly recom-mending the project as one worthy of every

KINGSTON'S WRECKED BANK.

Judge Fursman Denies the Motton to Set Aside the Appointment of a Receiver.

KINGSTON, Oct. 10.-The question of the receivership of the wrecked Ulster County Bavings Institution came up before Judge Furs-man of Troy in special term here to-day. There was a large attendance of prominent citizens to hear the arguments that were to be presented for and against the retaining of Nicholas E. Brodhead in the receivership. Deputy Attorney General Maynard represented the State, and Senator Linson the receiver. Various depositors were represented by ex-

Various depositors were represented by exCongressman Lounsbery and Counsellors Vanetten and Brinnier. They assailed the trustees of the insolvent institution, as well as Receiver Brodhead. Attached to the moving
papers of one of the attorneys was an article
published in the New York World, which the
court ordered stricken out and not made a
part of the records.

At the close of the argument Judge Fursman said that so far as he could learn an
unwarranted attack had been made upon a
person who for forty years had lived in the
community and led an honest life. He it was
who first discovered the defalcation. No reproach had been cast upon him, and he could
not upon mere conjecture stamp him as dishonest. He denounced in strong terms the attempt of reputable attorneys to malign and
injure persons on the unverified statement of
a newspaper reporter as scandalous and improper. Judge Fursman denied the motion to
set aside the appointment of Brodhead as
receiver, or to modify the original injunction
granted by him restraining parties from bringing actions pending the appointment of a permanent receiver.

A dark-eyed and rather attractive woman about 38 years old is in Raymond street jail Brooklyn, on a charge of bigamy. She is variously known as Annie Whittaker, Annie Holand, Annie Shea, and Annie Vanderveer. She admits that she has three husbands living. She was arrested on Friday night at 726 Greenwich street by Detective Sergeant Mahoney of Brooklyn, on a warrant issued by Justice Stryker of Gravesend. Abraham Vanderveer of Coney Island, to whom she was married in August last, is the complainant. She lived in England until she came to this country in 1883 with Thomas H. Shea, her second husband, whom she married after her first husband, named Wiittaker, had been sent to prison. She says she was convicted of bigamy in England and served three years in difficulty, her marriage with Shea having been, as she asserts, illegal. admits that she has three husbands living.

American Children Outdress All Others, American children are said to wear a greater variety clothing than the children of any other nation. Eng nore substantial than artistic. Of children of French

more substantial than artistle. Of children of Franch and other foreign countries, sepecially of girls, it may also be said—relegated as they are to the nursery and schoolroom till of marriageable age—their tollets are of the simplest description. Undoubtedly English and Franch models for childrens use are to some extent copied here, but it is equally certain that many of the most desirable originate this side of the water.

It is asserted by those claiming to be well informed that the largest children's clothing house in London is much inferior in size to our own representative establishment, "Best's Liliputian Bazaar," in 23d st., in fact, that for comprehensiveness of stock the latter lishment. "Best's Liliputian Baraar," in End at, in fact, that for comprehensiveness of stock the latter is without a rival in the world. Be that as it may, visitors to that emporium cannot but wonder at and admire an assortment of goods which provides every necessity of wearing apparel for every stage of youth, from the infant to the 18-year-old. Head and foot gear, underwear, indoor and outdoor garments are equally illicatrative of the most desirable materials, workmanship, and prices. The new autumn designs seem more

A NEW POST OFFICE, MAYBE.

IF NEW YORK ASKS FOR IT MR. EDBROOKE WILL RECOMMEND IT. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury

and Postmaster Van Cott Agree That the Present Federal Building is Inade-quate-Are the Investigators Coming ! Supervising Architect Edbrooke of the Treasury Department arrived in town yester-day, with both eyes wide open. He is on a tour of inspection of Government buildings in this part of the country, and isn't supposed to say much until he gets back to Washington. He was quite willing, however, to talk freely to a SUN reporter about some things that interest New Yorkers. "I want you to clearly understand," he began, that I am not here officially, that is to say, with any official object in view. I am simply

looking around and taking things in. I began with Ellis Island this morning and found that the work there was rapidly drawing to a close and that everything was satisfactory. rest of the day I devoted to the Post Office. The result of my investigation of the facilities of the General Post Office building is that they are entirely inadequate. New York undoubtedly needs more room for the transaction of its postal business. If the matter is brought before Congress by the Representatives of this city, it is very likely that my opinion will be called for, in which case I shall most decidedly recommend more room. Until New York asks for it, however, I have nothing to say in the matter. The General Post Office is entirely inadequate to the large amount of business that is transacted. In the first place the building itself has not sufficient ground space. A Post Office should never occupy more than one floor, if it is possible. Here you find both the mezzanine and second floors devoted to the various departments. To reach the money order department you have either to climb up stairs or wait until you can find room in the elevator. Now, in a city like New York that will never do. The public wants to transact all its postal business without either climbing stairs or waiting for elevators.

"No you will understand." Mr. Edbrooke continued, how the trouble could not be remedied by clearing the upper floors or adding new ones. Then, again, the Federal courts and other departments that occupy the upper floors are continually clamoring for more room. Several Federal offices have had to leave the building and go elsewhere. So you see the Post Office building is in that peculiar condition where none of the occupants are satisfied with it. Then comes the matter of location. It did not take me long to find out that the General Post Office was no longer in the central part of the city. It would be able to transact a great deal more business, and transact it more economically at the same time, if it were removed further toward the centre of the city. Of course, it is not in my province to suggesta site. I have not examined all the details closely enough to be able to do that. I can only say that the present one is inadequate."

Mr. Edbrooke did not see Postmastor Van Cott yesterday. He will call of the General Post Office building is that they are entirely inadequate. New York un-

of the Post Office. He said to a SUN reporter yesterday:

"Of course, we could continue to use this as a branch office and have the other one somewhere near the Grand Central Depot, or we could call the new one a branch and continue to call this the general office. We keep twelve elevators busy night and day taking mail matter from one floor to another. If we had more ground space there would be no necessity for this. We could save a great deal of time and facilitate more speedy delivery if we had more groom."

time and facilitate more speedy delivery if we had more room."

A rumor came to New York yesterday that the Commission which is investigating the Philadelphia Post Office is coming to New York to do likewise, and rumor further says that the Commission is going to try hard to consolidate some of the departments and lop off superfluous heads. Postmaster Van Cott said he didn't know anything about it.

"They'll find it rather hard to consolidate any of the departments here." he said. "We're running things on a pretty close basis now and haven't any men that we can spare."

WOULDN'T REVEAL HER IDENTITY. A Mysterious Toung Woman Sent to Jail for Passing Counterfelt Money,

READING, Oct. 10.-The handsome young roman who gave her name as Mrs. Beatrice Collins of New York, and who was arrested here last June for passing counterfeit silver dollars on local merchants, was tried and senprisonment. Judge Ermentrout, before whom enshroud the woman, and closely questioned her from the bench as to her antecedents, but she would not tell. Her story was that while she was living with her husband and children she was living with her husband and children in New York she indiscreetly loaned \$50 to a Reading man named Adams, who represented himself as being in the hardware business. Her husband quarrelled with her in consequence and left her. She then met a drummer, who gave his name as Collins, and she assumed his name. In company with him she came to Reading in June, and from him received the false silver dollars, as she says, innocently. She refused to reveal her real name on account of her children and parents, on whom she did not want to bring disgrace by connecting them with her present difficulty. When the woman was sentenced she fainted, and then recovering cried: "My God, this is more than I can bear!" When first arrested she was elegantly dressed. Throughout her imprisonment she has maintained strict slience regarding her identity. out her imprisonment she has maintained strict silence regarding her identity.

The Hope Will Valid.

The will of Thomas Hope, founder of the grocery business of Acker. Merrall & Condit. which left the greater part of his estate in trust to legatees in Scotland to found an in firmary for the sick and infirm at Langholm. cotland, has been declared valid by Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court. It was conested by John Hope, a nephew, on the ground tested by John Hope, a nephew, on the ground that the residuary clause which provided for the infirmary was contrary to the statute against perpetuities. Judge Ingraham says:
"The people of this State are not interested in the manner with which the legatees dispose of the legacy in Scotland, and if the disposition of such legacy by the legatees as directed by the testator is valid by the law of Scotland, the courts of this State will carry out the intention of the testator so far as to direct the payment of legacies to the legatees named, leaving it to the Scotch tribunals to enforce the directions of the testator as to the disposition of the legacy by the legatees."

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 10.-D. P. Newcomer, United States Immigrant Inspector, has just returned from a visit to Piedras Negras, Mex-He says that there is great destitution among the lower classes of Mexicans in Chihushua and Durango. There are about 4,000 people seeking employment on the railroad extension between Tarreon and Durango. oxtension between Tarreon and Durango.
These men and their families are half starved
and in utter want. The railroad contractors
and construction bosses have hard work in
keeping off the hungry horde. Those who
have work receive from 25 cents to 35 cents in
Mexican money per day. There are hundreds
who subsist entirely on the Maguay plant. The
drought, however, has been broken, and there
are indications of better times.

Threw Himself in Front of a Locomotive. BANGOR, Oct. 9.-Edwin Waite Mills, son of the late Major W. H. Mills of Bangor, comitted suicide on Wednesday night by throwing himself in front of a moving freight train on the Maine Central Railroad near Augusta. His the Maine Central Railroad near Augusta. His neck and right leg were broken and his body otherwise mangled, being thrown thirty fest into a ditch by the locomotive. The deceased, who was 43 years of age, and at one time connected with one of the Bangor banks, was insane at the time of his suicide, having been at the State asylum in Augusta recently for treatment. He was the brother-in-law of the Hon. Joseph S. Wheelwright, an ex-Mayor of Bangor, and his brother. Howard Mills, is a clerk in one of the departments at Washington.

Jumped from a Fourth-story Window James Riley, 30 years old, a car driver, lived in a fourth-story room at 744 Sixth avenue His roommate was awakened early yesterday morning by a loud knocking at his door and a voice saying. "Say, a man has jumped out of voice saying. "Say, a man has jumped out of the window from your room." Riley's roommate put his hand on the other side of the bed and found that Riley was missing. Ho said to the policeman at the door that Riley had been taken with a fit early in the evening, but he supposed he had come out of it all right. Riley was taken to the New York Hospital with a fractured skull and a broken log, and died there.

Gallivan to be Tried This Week. Michael J. Gallivan, the livery stable keeper of 121 West Forty-fifth street, who shot and killed James Cummings on Christmas Day. 1860, will be put on trial for murder this week in the General Sessions. He has been out on \$15,000 ball.

described to the state of the s

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX." What destruction attends the sudden bursting forth of pent up waters. What a wrecking of health follows in the track of the raging torrent of a fever, which might be averted by a regular use of BEECHAM'S

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Albright & Steindler in Trouble-Silber stein's Creditors Hustling. Albright & Steindler, manufacturers of neck-

PILLS in keeping the Blood Cool, the liver in good working order, and in preventing Sick Headache, Weak Stemach, Impaired Digestion, etc. Of all druggists, 25c, a box, New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 45

wear at 515 Broadway, failed yesterday, and the Sheriff took charge of their place of business on a confessed judgment for \$6,749 in favor of George Tilles for money loaned from Feb. 1 to Sept. 15. Besides their neckwear manufacturing business the firm were also jobbers in sliks to small manufacturers. On Sept. 1 they announced that they intended to give up selling at retail and to confine thomselves to the wholesale trade. Stern & Lowenstein yesterday obtained a writ of replevin in favor of Manke & Brussel for goods to the amount of \$3,800. Blumenstiel & Hirsch have claims against the firm argregating \$15.000 for Fred Victor & Achelis, C. A. Auffmordt & Co., Schefer, Schram & Vogel, A. Wimpfheimer & Co., and other creditors. The liabilities are currently reported to be \$150.000. George W. Galinger, attorney for the judgment creditor and others, said yesterday that he did not think the liabilities were nearly so great. He said that creditors had pushed the firm, threatened attachments, competitors had tried to injure them in order to drive thom out of business, business had been dill, money tight, and the margin of profit small. They have a large stock on hand. The failure of Max Silberstein, importer of silk handkerchiefs and proprietor of the American Plush Ball Company at 250 Canal street, has caused a great deal of excitement among his creditors, who thronged the Sheriff's office to spen, but hunted up Deputy Coroner Hawks late on Friday night and served the writ. Blumenstiel & Hirsch obtained replevins in favor of Fred Victor & Achelis, \$2.282; Abegg & Rusch, \$1,254; Edward Heyman, \$1,000; Herman Aukman & Co., \$750. Other creditors entered repleving as follows: Edward T. Mason, \$3,530; Ferdinand Bing, \$1,185; J. R. Montgomery Company, \$856; Julius Lindenthal, \$250; Dieckerhoff, Raffloor & Co., \$560; Louis P. Schuler-Schuts \$750. Attachments were also issued in favor of J. R. Simon & Co., \$7,130, and Lamb & Griesbach, \$2,376. The liabilities are reported to be between \$50.000 and \$75,000. It was alleged in the affidavits on which the attachments were granted that Mr. Silberstein had been selling goods below cost. On Friday he transferred his property in Fordham. stiel & Hirsch have claims against the firm aggregating \$15,000 for Fred Victor & Achelia.

his property in Fordham.

The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment for \$450 against Abraham M. Abrams, Benjamin F. Steinreich, and George W. Steinreich, eomposing Abrams & Co., manufacturers of Chinese clothing at 6 Pell street, in favor of Miller & Moses, who alleged that the firm sold goods below cost in Baltimore. Mr. Abrams is the man who was arrested at Ningara Falls on Saturday, Oct. 3, with J. G. Muldoon, on suspicion of smuggling Chinamen over from Canada. Mr. Abrams has been in the Chinese clothing business for several years, and formed the present firm in August last with the Messrs. Steingelch, who had been for several years with Hornthal, Whitehead, Weissman & Co. The store was closed up yesterday.

INSPECTOR WILMER REPLIES.

Charges Made at a Meeting of the Board of

W. N. Wilmer, one of the school inspectors in the Fifth district, sent a letter to President Hunt of the Board of Education yesterday de nying the allegations said to have been made at the Board's meeting on Oct. 7 to the effect that the inspectors of the Fifth district had not made reports of the condition of the school buildings in their district for years, that it was understood that the inspectors were "a dead etter," and that it had been found that they had not for months entered the school buildings. Mr. Wilmer says, in part:

"In the first place, the present inspectors and Mr. Wahle, who was made Commissioner of Accounts some months ago, were only apor accounts some months ago, were only ap-pointed last year, and last autumn was the first occasion for their flual examination pre-paratory to their annual report, and in the minutes of your Board of Jan. 14, 1891, there appears such a report in full—pages 12-20. The question of light and ventiliation of all The question of light and ventillation of all the school rooms in every school of the district requiring attention is there fully set forth, and, in view of the pressing needs of some of the school rooms and buildings, the opinions of some of the most prominent oculists and scientific experts were obtained by the inspectors without any expense to your Board, and were incorporated in their report for your help and guidance. Your Board was then warned that Grammar School No. 35 had been condemned and needed your immediate attention.

condemned and needed your infinite account tion.

"Again on March 20, 1891, another report was rendered to your Board containing recommendations affecting the safety and comfort of the children as well as their studies. So far, therefore, from it being true that the inspectors of the Flith district have not complied with the law, they have done more than required, having made two written reports to your Board within the year, while the law calls for only one."

Miss Keese's Party at the City Hall.

A pretty entertainment was given on the evening of Oct. 6 by Martin J. Keese, the custodian of the City Hall, in honor of the four-teenth birthday of his daughter Dollie. The youthful visitors were for the most part com panions of Miss Keese at the Elm street school.
Dancing, games, songs, music, and recitations
helped to make a merry time. Among the
guests were: Miss Sadie Connolly, Miss Hannull McFadden, Miss Alice McFadden, Miss
Louise Hawkins, Miss Jennie Hawkins, Miss
Lizzie Warren, Miss Helen Rogers, Miss Katie
Driscoll, Miss Dora Breisacher, Miss Clara
Gody, Charles Wood, Roscoe Conkling Wood,
Miss Mamte Breisacher, Miss Caroline Costello, Frank Flanigan, Miss Dollie Hawkins,
and John Wood. panions of Miss Keese at the Elm street school.

Jockey McLaughlin Keeping His Son Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court has issued a writ of habeas corpus, on application of Mrs. Agnes McLaughlin, requiring Jockey James McLaughlin to produce their 10-yearold son, James, Jr., in court.

In her petition Mrs. McLaughlin stated that, owing to differences between her and her hus-band, they parted on Sept. 2, 1887, under writ-ten articles of separation which provided that she should have the custody of the boy. The child had been with her since that time, except during the vacations in the summers of 1850 and 1851, when he was with his father. The father has not returned him since the close of the last school vacation.

John Wanamaker's Red Feres.

One of the decisions handed in vesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers s in the case of John Wanamaker against the Collector at Philadelphia. The merchandise was red fez caps, upon which duty was as-sessed at 40% cents a pound and sixty per-cent, ad valorem. The importer claimed that the goods were dutable as hats of wool, or at 44 cents a pound and fifty per cent, ad valorem as knit fabrics. The appraisers find that they are not known commercially as hats or wool fabrics.

Bringing Jeweiler Dessau's Body Home. The Guion liner Alaska, due here to-day, has on board the remains of the Maiden lane jeweller, D. S. Dessau, who died on Sept, 25 in Waterloo station, London, as he was about to take a train for Southampton, who nee he intended to sall for New York by the Fürst Bismarck.

Leonard-McCord. NEWBURGH, Oct. 10 .- J. A. Leonard, a young civil engineer, and Miss Nellie McCord, daughter of Water Commissioner James McCord. were married at the bride's home to-day, the Rev. Bobert H. Barr officiating.

Beheaded by a Train.

BETHLEHEM, Oct. 10.-Constable James Fehnel of Bangor, Pa., while trying to get on a train to-day, fell under the wheels and was beheaded. He was returning from a county fair.

MAN AND WIFE ARE BURGLARS. Both Enter a House Near Fanwood, but Are Scared Off by Young Mrs. Darby.

In a large old-fashioned brick farmhouse about a mile from the Fanwood, N. J., railway station, live Mr. and Mrs. Levi Darby, an with them their son Douglas and his wife. Last Thursday morning at 4 o'clock an attempt was made to rob the house. Douglas Darby was away from home that night. In a bureau drawer in his room he had left considerable money which he had drawn from the bank to pay his farm hands. Mrs. Darby's gold watch and some jewelry were also in the drawer. Entrance was made by burglars through the door in the basement kitchen. which had been left unbolted. A lamp is always left burning in the upper hall. This the burglars turned almost out. Young Mrs. Darby says:

"I must have been sleeping very soundly. for I have no recollection of hearing any noise, but I awoke with a feeling that somebody was in the room. Then seeing that there was no light apparently in the hall, which I thought strange, as we always have a lamp burning there, I raised myself so as to look out into the hall. As I turned toward the door I was startled at seeing two heads, one on each side of the door, looking in cautiously. As soon as I could collect myself I called out:

"What are you doing there?" "Two figures ran to the head of the stairs and jumped. One of them was a woman with a kerchief on her head. The other was a man. He had what looked like a club under his arm After calling my father-in-law. I went into my room to get a dress on. There I found the top

He had what looked like a club under his arm. After calling my father-in-law, I went into my room to get a dress on. There I found the top bureau drawer, containing the valuables, unlecked and half open. The key had been taken from the second drawer, which also was open. The contents of the tep drawer were not disturbed. I must have moved just before I awoke, and thus scared the thieves away, as the drawer was only half opened."

While Mrs. Darby was dressing the burglars had made their escape. In going through the kitchen they overturned a table covered with dishes, which were all smashed. They took the road toward Fanwood. Mrs. Darby, who is as plucky as she is pretty, caught up a revolver and started after them as soon as she could get on a pair of shoes and a dross. Sho was joined by Mr. and Mrs. Darby, Wr. and by two of the farm hands, who had been awakened by the noise of the falling crockery. The burglars, of course, were not in sight when the pursuing party reached the road. The latter followed them by the prints of their bare feet for 200 yards. Then the footprints stopped and the marks of shoes began, showing that the fugitives had stopped to put on their shoes. A hundred yards further the tracks led into the woods, which are very thick here. The Darbys feel certain that the attempted robbery was the work of a man and a woman who had been employed by them five weeks ago, and had left on Oct. I very suddenly. Tho two bad come from an employment agency in this city. They said they were man and wife. They barby sould not remember. Mrs. Darby said to a reporter yesterday:

"The man was about 25 years old, very strong and quiet and he never said anything about himself. The woman was 30 years old, fair, with blue eyes, and as pretty a woman as you would wish to see. They said they were married, but a Pole, who lives up the road further, and who knew thom, told me they were good workers. Anton was almost wild with grief and he nursed her until she recorded in the house. The burglars must have been well acqua

woods, awaiting a considered on the Dar-bories.

The other farm hands employed on the Dar-by place describe the man as large, quick, and of great strength. They say that while he could speak good enough English when he wanted to, he was silent and reserved, and re-fused to say anything about himself.

The committee appointed by the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company to prepare plans for consolidating the two corporations chartered by the States of New York and New Jersey for bridging the Hudson River has finally agreed upon a plan. Secretary Swan finally agreed upon a plan. Secretary Swan said yesterday that the two Boards of Directors would be called together on Oct. 15 to act upon the report of the committee, and that the Boards would also be requested to authorize an issue of bonds covering the whole project. Thomas C. Clarke will be appointed chief engineer. Mr. Swan says the union of interests is a long step toward beginning work, and that the company will build the bridge at two-thirds the cost of the Brooklyn Bridge, and, with the terminal facilities, will have a property at less cost more valuable than the elevated railroad system.

Justice Engle Sued for \$5,000 Damages.

The papers were served yesterday in a suit for \$5,000 damages brought by John Gilliess against Civil Justice Moses Engle of the Third District Court of Brooklyn. Both men are dock builders in Greenpoint, both are reputed wealthy, and both head factions in the Sevenwealthy, and both head factions in the Seventeenth Ward Republican Club. Mr. Gilliess's daughter is the wife of Congressman Wagner. On Sept. 29, according to Mr. Gilliess's complaint, he was standing in Manhattan avonue, Greenpoint, talking to some friends, when Justice Engle came up and struck him in the face. There was an excursion of the Cleveland Club of the Seventeenth ward, of which Justice Engle is President, on Sept. 29. Justice Engle had just returned from the excursion when he met Mr. Gilliess. He told a reporter that he did not know exactly what had occurred.

Mrs. Sellers Hurt in a Runaway Accident. Mrs. Julia Sellers and her daughter Ida drove to Morrisania yesterday afternoon from their home in Mount Vernon avenue, Mount Vernoon, in a buggy. At 166th street and Third avenue the horse took fright and Mrs. Sellers, who was driving, lost control of him. He ran half a block and crashed into an elevated railread pillar. The carriage was wreeked and Mrs. Sellers was taken from the debris pretty hadly bruised. She received medical attendance, and went home with her daughter.

The List of Referees. These referees were appointed in cases in the State ourts in this city last week:

Bawley agt. U. S. Trust Co. John H. Rogan.
Watter agt. Watter
Rutherford agt. U. S. Trust Co. S. F. MacLean
New feel agt. F. S. Trust Co. S. F. MacLean
New feel agt. F. S. Trust Co. S. F. MacLean
Thos. Notan.
Iding Claid.
Hitlagt Hall. John E. Burke.
Matter of teksaming James F. Campbell,
Matter of teksaming James J. Nealis.
Matter of Chrystal F. M. Tracy,
Hyer agt Ridabook M. T. McMahon.
Poor agt. Knickerbooker Hrewing Co. David McClure. David McClure. Lumber & W. W. Co. agt. B. T. Morgan. Matter of Ryan Baumer Barren B McWilliam agt. Lober (C. b. Kay Yow By Presiding Justice Van Husst. Russell agt. Van Voorst. W. L. Findley, By Judge Beach. Van Neste agt. Stout. .d. Noble Hayes By Judge Ingention.
Schatzkin agt. Meyereon. . . C. A. Flammer. servition copur. By Judge Dogra

COMMON PLEAS. By Judge Allen. Reading Hardware Co. schneider Blake sgt. Meres Lowenstein egt. Carey. Hetiner sgt. Smith Ebenhardt agt. McCarthy Berardint agt. O'Brien By Judge Pryor.
Thomas F. Grady.

the day the rest of the said of him. I had not become as the bat he can wise

Matter of Palme ...

DeGraaf & Taylor Co.,

FINE FURNITURE. In Artistic and Exclusive Designs.

A cordial invitation is extended to all lovers of FINE FURNI-TURE to go through our showrooms, whether buyers or sight seers, to examine this season's productions.

Three Triple Six-Story Buildings Crowded.

PARLOR FURNITURE—In all new, exclusive, and foreign designs and upholsterings, via: Satis Damask, Brocaded Damask, Silk Tapestry, Silk Lampas, Brocatelle, &c.—some of the coverings we have exclusive control. TBRARY FURNITURE-ID OAK MAROG-

ANY, CHERRY, &c., upholstered in Tapestry, Morocco, and other leathers in all shades. Large EDROOM FURNITURE-In DARK and NAS EDNOOM FURNITURE—IN DARK and RAT-URAL MAHOGANY, DARK and NATURAL OHRE-RY, NATURAL and ANTIQUE OAK MAPLE So, including an elegant assortment of enamelled suits in WHITE, BLUE, PINK of the newest shades.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE-We show some very odd designs in Tables, Sideboards, and Chairs all to match, in OAK, CHERRY, and MA-HOGANY and other woods.

The largest and most varied assortment of CHINA CLOSETS, HALL STANDS, EASY CHAIRS, FANCY TABLES, CHIP-FONIERS, DRESSING CABINETS, COR-NER CHAIRS, WRITING DESKS, TOI-LET BUREAUS, PARLOR CABINETS, de., found in the city, in all woods, and a

DeGraaf & Taylor Co.,

47 and 49 West 14th St., NEAR STH AV.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Organization of Merchants in California to Fight the Transcontinental Lines.

San Francisco, Oct. 10.-The committee appointed to arrange a meeting of merchants to form a traffic association to-day issued a circular to merchants throughout the State earnestly requesting them to attend. W. H. Beck, one of the committeemen, says the fight is not against the Southern Pacific Company, but against the Transcontinental Association.

but against the Transcontinental Association. The position of mediator between the mery chants and rallroad companies has been offered to J. S. Leeds, at a salary of \$10,000 a year. He was formerly Chairman of the Transcontinental Association. Mr. Gray of the Southern Pactile said to-day he would like to see Mr. Leeds necept the position, but doubted that he would do so, as Mr. Leeds had already declined a similar position with the St. Louis Freight Bureau. General Passenger Agent Bissel of the Atlantic and Pacific said that as a member of the Transcontinental Association he favored the formation of a freight bureau by the merchants, and he thought they would have more influence with the railroads as a body than as individuals.

Railroad Notes.

Carl Im Obersteg of Basel. Switzerland, at the head of one of the largest immigrant agencies in Europe, has come to this country to study the methods of the railroads in transporting immigrants on this side. The Europeans are beginning to find out, he says, that some of the companies do not treat immigrants as well as they should. Another object of his visit is to find out what the tricks of railroad agents and to get them through the landing station. Some railroad and steamship companies are believed to resort to rather questionable methods for the sake of a passenger fare.

A despatch from Indianapolis says: "The Chicago and Southeastern Railroad has filed articles of incorporation to build a line from the eastern terminus of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, on the western boundary of the State, in Newton county, southeast to Bethel. A line will also be built to the Brazil coal fields. The road will be 230 miles long. The Board of Directors includes Charles 8. Harris, L. G. English, E. A. White, and 8. R. Rrofut of Chicago, and Edward R. Colbrook of Brooklyn."

WASHINGTON, Pa., Oct. 10.-The failure of Hart Bros., the well-known oll firm, is announced. The liabilities are said to be \$150,000, of which amount \$40,000 is due the Standard Oil Company. The assets, it is claimed, will be sufficient to pay all claims in full.

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10

1

85,000

21,250

2,400

8,000 1,000

25,000

84,500

Real Estate Transfers

96th st, 150 c Amsterdam av, 100x100.5; Amy E and Bernard Cohn to Amsterdam Impt Co. Same property; Amsterdam Impt Co to Ran-dolph Gurgenheimer and ano 73d st, 432 East; Jos Stang and wife to Jos Berkowitz. 98,720 Berkowitz. State, w.s. 49.4 s 32d st. 24.8x100; Randolph Concembring and Solomon Marx and wife 26,450 agenneimer and Solomon Marx and wife Amsterdam Impt Co. at, as, 418 c 10th av, 20x100.5; Lee Wolff, a. to ame Giggenheimer and sommon sara and wite to Amaterdam impt Co.

65th at, a a 328 e Joth av, 20x100.5; Lee Wolff, trus, to same.

96th at, n a 240 w West End av, 85x100.8; Chas T Barney and wife to John O Haker.

8ams property; Riche O Baker and wife to Thos Worts av, ne cor 183d at, 100x100; Stephen T Eay and wife to Richel H Troy.

8ams property; Richel H Troy to Stephen T Ray 63d at, a s. 125 w 1st av, 26x100.5; Jacob Geissenheimer to Bernard Klein.

Hamilton at, n s. lot 619, map Hendrick Rutgers; Randolph Guggenheimer and Al Marx to Amsterdam Impt Co.

86th at, a s. 175 c Columbns av, 25x100.2; Thos R Hughes to Hy J Braker.

184th at, a s. 175 w Alexander av, 50x100; Frod'k Robrs and wife to Edw M Scudder.

Chrysties at, 227; Jos Gen and wife to Augusta Polkitzer.

76th at, n s. 90 w Amsterdam av, 50x102.2; exor Robt H Arkenburgh to Win B Saidwin.

86thest at, 227; Jos Gen and wife to Augusta Polkitzer.

76th at, n s. 90 w Amsterdam av, 50x102.2; exor Robt H Arkenburgh to Win B Saidwin.

86thest at, 244; John V Campbell and wife to Monce Lubelsky.

90th at, n s. 70 w 2d av, 20x101; Wm C Martin and wife to Waldemar Falindrick.

6atharine at, 36th Gwess Lubelski and wife to John V. Campbell Clinton av, n w cor 2d at, 100x100; George Dockyer and John Daly to Henry Franz.

77th at n s. 305 e 3d av, 123x102.2; Albert O Henderson to Win U Lessier

6th av, a e cor 17th st, 20x1rreg; Wolf Daxian to Hy Dazian.

10x162, 143, 144, 187, 188, map Woodlawn Heights; Ephraim B Levy to Geo Lockyer and Jino July.

127th at, a. 8, 886 e 8th av. 10x809.11; Fredk Althous and wife to Annie V and Emily O Vand wather to Matlled Price. 20,000 2,250 1.500 26,000 127th at, as, 383.6 as 5 in av, 40.0 km; and Alfred O Anhons and wife to Anho F and Emily O Fox 75th at, 113 West; James R Breen and Alfred O Nason and wives to Matlida Price.
54th at, 543 West; Charles E Herrmann and Wife to Jacob New 22, map of Melrose, also part of iot 23; Chas Q Froeman and wife to Fred k Folk.

Retreat av, as, 100 e Henry at, 100x102; Chas C Holcombe and wife to Fred'k Folk. 14,800

G Holcombe and wife to Fred'k Foir.

RECORDED MORTGAGE.

Brown, John, to L. F. Van Riper, n a Fairmount av. e Waterloo place, 3 yrs.

Baldwin, Wm B, to E Jarkenburgh, n a 76th st. w Annsterdam av. 1 yr.

Campbell, John, to J. L. Huttenweiser, 86 Catherine, demand.

Pachndrick, Waldemar, to W. C. Martin, n a 99th at. w 2d av. installs.

Pranz, Henry, to G Lockyer, n w cor 2d av and Clinton av. 3 yrs.

Folz, Frederick, to C. C. Holcombe, lots 21 and 22, map Meirose, 1 yr.

Hirschberg, Johanna, to M Cain, n a 12:tb at. w 4th av. 1 yr. 2 miles. 22; map Meirose, 1 yr.
Hyrachberg, Johanna, to M Cain, n s 120th st. w
4th av. 1 yr. 2 intes
Jordan, William G. to Bradley & Currier Co, n s
44th st. e 10th av. 1 yr.
Kelly, John P. to T & Crimmins, n s 110th st. e
4th av. 1 yr.
Lockyer, George, to E B Levy, lots 142, 143,
144, 157, and 189, map Woodlawn Heights,
Avrs. cisky, Moses, to J V Campbell, 244 Monroe st, installments
Meyer, Abraham E. to Ellehrens, na 101st at,
2d av, one year.
McReynolds, William, to E. J. Murray, sa 132d
bit. whenox av, one year.
O'Commor, Mary, to Pinigrant Industrial Savings liank, sa 145th st, w St Ann's av, 1 yr, 2
morts. morts
Rober Nederick to W S session in a 102d st. e
Rober N 1 yr. 4 morts
Riberlan, Thomas J 100 O Baker in a 160th st.
W 11th av. dethand, 2 morts.
Stretter, Jacch to E B Holborow, is 145th st.
a 10th av. 1 yr.

Beaudet, Homer J. to John H Kahra, a w cor houlevard and Koth st. 3 yrs . \$1.000-1,200 Mahmey, reak D, to Auguste Krug 212 Spring 430

